

it under taxon *drummondii* is favored. At the same time, it is deemed to deserve the higher status previously assigned, so is herewith published in the corresponding new combination.—*Edgar T. Wherry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

SCUTELLARIA THIERETII (LABIATAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM COASTAL LOUISIANA.—Among some Louisiana collections sent by Dr. John W. Thieret for determination was a *Scutellaria* evidently allied to *S. Drummondii* Benthams, a very common and variable species in Texas (though not in the easternmost counties), extending into Oklahoma, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. Additional material supplied by Dr. Thieret showed that the Louisiana plant also was rather variable, despite its restriction to a very small geographic area. Although the variations make it extremely difficult to find usable key differences, individuals of similar size and age of the Louisiana plant and of *S. Drummondii* could easily be distinguished. The most tangible differences were in the smaller and rather long-petioled lower leaves of *S. Drummondii* (unfortunately not present except early in the season), and the marked reduction of the uppermost ones to floral bracts much shorter than the flowers (not plainly evident until fairly late in the season). There was no difference in nutlets, such as distinguishes *S. muriculata* Epling. The Louisiana plant is considered to be one more in a group of very closely related species, and in honor of an energetic and productive collector it is named

SCUTELLARIA *Thieretii* Shimmers, sp. nov. *Annua ex affinitate S. Drummondii*, differt caule crassiore, foliis inferioribus majoribus sed brevipetiolatis, foliis superioribus minus reductis, supremis flores excedentibus vel eis paulum brevioribus. HOLOTYPE: roadside, in shell sand, Pecan Island, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, *John W. Thieret* 16162, 18 July 1963 (SMU; isotype, USL). PARATYPES, all from LOUISIANA. CAMERON PARISH: grazed meadow-like area south of highway at Grand Chenier, *Thieret* 8774, 6 July 1962 (USL). VERMILION PARISH: few plants on shell ridge in brackish marsh, vic. of U.S.L. Biology Lab, Redfish Point, west side of Vermilion Bay, *William D. Reese* 2296, 29 July 1959 (USL); same locality, *Reese* 4167, 4187, 30 April 1961 (both USL). Roadside, Pecan Island, *Thieret* 8682, 23 June 1962 (USL). Shell ridges in vicinity of USL field station, south side of Redfish Point, western shore of Vermilion Bay, *Dr. Norden's Estuarine Biology Class*, 15 July 1962 (SMU, USL).

Annual with a taproot. Stems solitary or much less commonly several, simple or freely branched, 7–65 cm. tall, rather stouter than in *S. Drummondii* of equivalent size, densely pubescent with mixed short to medium long (0.2–1.0 mm.), glandless or partly inconspicuously gland-tipped hairs, these either straight and spreading at right angles

or slightly retrorsely curved. Lower leaves (soon withering) relatively short-petioled, the petioles 3—10 mm. long, shorter than the blades; blades oblong-ovate to oblong-elliptic, 6—12 mm. wide by 12—25 mm. long, obtuse, shallowly crenate or subentire, the base widely tapered or subtruncate but with wide V-attachment to the petiole, rather strongly pinnately veined, rather densely pubescent on both surfaces, the hairs on the upper surface erect, those on the lower suberect to low-spreading or subappressed. Middle and upper leaves (floral bracts) progressively shorter-petioled to sessile, with gradually reduced, narrower, more entire blades, the uppermost prominent, extending to 3/4 the length of the flowers or beyond. Flowers borne in upper 1/2—5/6 of plant. Calyx and corolla densely pubescent outside with short, erect hairs. Calyx in flower 2.5—4.0 mm. long. Corolla 7—14 mm. long; tube white, limb purple-blue, lower lip with purple-blotched white center.

*Scutellaria Thieretii* is the easternmost representative of the Southwestern and Mexican Section *Resinosae*, separated by a small gap from the main area of the group. It is also notable as an addition to the extremely small number of endemics in the Louisiana flora. I am indebted to Dr. Thieret for supplying the two SMU collections, and for the loan of mounted specimens from the University of Southwestern Louisiana. —Lloyd H. Shinnners.

MICRANTHEMUM GLOMERATUM (CHAPMAN) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Based on *Micranthemum Nuttallii* var. ? *glomeratum* Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. ed. 2 (2nd issue) Suppl. 2 p. 690. 1892. *Hemianthus glomeratus* (Chapman) Pennell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 71: 248, 1920. The second issue of the second edition of Chapman's Flora is evidently very rare, there being no copy even at the Library of Congress. It is of considerable importance since the Second Supplement occupies pages 675—703 inclusive and contains a number of new names as well as many new records. A copy was kindly loaned by the Library of the University of Virginia, for which I am very grateful.—Lloyd H. Shinnners.

TEXAS EVAX TRANSFERRED TO FILAGO (COMPOSITAE).—It has recently been pointed out that on the basis of the originally included species and source of the name (adopted by Linnaeus from Loeffling), *Filago* belongs to those species later segregated by Gaertner under the name *Evax* (Josef Holub and Jindrich Chrtek, Zur Nomenklatur des Gattungsnames *Filago* L. 1753. TAXON 11: 195—201, 1962). All the plants treated in my brief account of the Texas species of *Evax* (Field & Lab. 19: 125—126, 1951) must have new names under *Filago*, as follows.

*FILAGO candida* (T. & G.) Shinnners, comb. nov. *Calyptandra can-*